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WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
 Tomorrow, fair.
 Tuesday, 22-24 (72-75).
 Wednesday, 22-24 (72-75).
 Thursday, 22-24 (72-75).
 Friday, 22-24 (72-75).
 Saturday, 22-24 (72-75).
 Sunday, 22-24 (72-75).
NEW YORK: Fair, 74-80.
 Tuesday, 74-80.
 Wednesday, 74-80.
 Thursday, 74-80.
 Friday, 74-80.
 Saturday, 74-80.
 Sunday, 74-80.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

8,492

Rockefeller Takes Unity, May Take Major Role

PORT, N.J., Aug. 22 (AP).—President-designate Nelson Rockefeller plunged into campaigning for Rhode Island Tuesday last night, preaching unity and declaring that his job is to serve President

36 hours after Mr. Ford named him for the vacant presidency, the former New York governor arrived from his retreat in Seal Harbor, Me., to address about 350 people at a \$100-a-plate dinner

Washington today, Hugh A. Rockefeller aide, said the nominee had discussed the possibility of a major role in the administration's battle against inflation and becoming head of its House Domestic Council. Mr. Rockefeller said that his position had been reached.

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FORD MEETS BLACK LEADERS—President Ford sharing a laugh with Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y. (right), the chairman of the House Black Caucus, as Stanley Scott (left), the President's adviser for minority affairs, made a point during a meeting with the 16 black members of the House of Representatives at the White House.

Situation Calm In Rocky Ford

ROCKY FORD, Colo., Aug. 22 (AP).—What's in a name? "Well, not too much," figures Rocky Ford Mayor George Gregg, who says the local townfolk are not making much of a fuss over the town's name now that President Ford has taken office and designated as his Vice-President a man whose nickname is Rocky.

"People have found the similarity of names interesting but not overly exciting. Besides, I don't think the presidential team for President Ford and Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller can be correctly related to it," Rocky Ford.

"Shouldn't it be Ford-Rocky?"

James Allen, D-Alla, a Committee member, gave Rockefeller a transcript of a letter that was held when it was being confirmed as a letter last year.

He read that with great pleasure, Mr. Rockefeller said, by White House liaison man Sorolongo, Mr. Rockefeller one of the offices he occupied as Vice-President.

Mr. Rockefeller passed the of Sen. John McClellan, he received greetings and from two secretaries, Sneider and L. S. Thomas.

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Meets With Black Caucus Ford Considering Public Works Jobs

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—President Ford told the Congressional Black Caucus yesterday that he is seriously considering public works employment programs for areas of high unemployment and that he does not consider the defense budget immune to cuts to fight inflation.

The President also said that his statement in favor of some form of amnesty for those who fled the country to avoid serving in Vietnam should be taken as an example of his flexibility and his willingness to change with changing times.

The 16 caucus members, all Democrats of whom only one voted for Mr. Ford's confirmation as Vice-President, said they came away from their first meeting with him impressed by his openness and hopeful that it will continue.

They gave him a variety of position papers, mostly on domestic, urban issues and said that he assured them he would read and consider them.

The only specific promise the President made, they said, was that they would have continuing access to the White House—and, when they felt it necessary, to the President directly—to voice their concerns.

"I think it was a good meeting," said Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas. "The lines of communication are open between the President and the black community in a way they have not been open since the caucus came into existence [in 1969]."

"I left the meeting feeling hopeful about the... regard and concern which will be shown by the executive for the plight of black people," she said.

"I had felt during the administration of Mr. [Richard] Nixon that to him, the black population with all of the problems which plagued it was non-existent, non-being, not in essence. But I do not feel this will be the case in the administration of President Ford," she added.

The 40-minute morning meeting was requested by Mr. Ford and accepted by the caucus in a cautious mood.

The caucus was not able to meet with former President Nixon until March 25, 1971, 13 months and many repeated requests after its members had first asked for a meeting.

Mr. Ford, however, telephoned the caucus chairman, Charles Rangel of New York, on Aug. 12, a call which an aide noted came as a pleasant surprise; "we had not put no signals out."

At a meeting a few days later, the caucus decided to accept the invitation, despite the feelings of several members that they ought to wait a bit longer, because a meeting so soon after his taking office could only help Mr. Ford politically.

Great Many Issues

All caucus members who talked about it said the meeting was good, covering a great many issues with the President frequently interrupting to ask questions or clarify his views.

"The President assured us... that he intends to make certain that the nation's poor do not carry the brunt of his administration's anti-inflation efforts," Rep. Rangel said.

"Ford told us that his administration will have representation from blacks and other minority groups at all levels, including the White House," he added.

Pressed for particulars, Rep. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

While Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact and also of the East European Communist economic alliance, President Ceausescu has repeatedly said he would not allow either alliance to dictate terms impinging on Romanian sovereignty.

Mr. Ceausescu has maintained relations with Israel, in defiance of Moscow policy, and has close party ties with China and China's allies, to the great annoyance of Soviet leaders.

This has been a source of great satisfaction to China, which maintains a large diplomatic mission here and has closer relations with Romania than any other nation in Europe, except for its satellite, Albania.

It is not clear why Mr. Ceausescu has apparently decided to end his major public differences with Moscow on for that matter, whether such differences have entirely disappeared. There have been reports in the last few weeks of intense Soviet pressure on Romania, however, possibly accompanied by threats of force.

Romanian officials sources privately have been spreading rumors to this effect, but Western analysts have been unsure how to interpret them.

Soviet Troops Praised

Mr. Ceausescu spoke at length of the events of World War II and lavished praise on the role of Soviet troops in freeing his country from Nazi domination.

In his most pointed reference to the Russians, he said: "We owe to the memory of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our freedom."

"The best homage we can pay to those fallen Soviet soldiers is by strengthening the ties between the Communist parties and peoples of our two countries."

Mr. Ceausescu appeared to have dashed speculation that his country was about to break with the Warsaw Pact.

In a discussion of the need to maintain Romania's armed forces, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Pro-Soviet Speech by Ceausescu

Romania Appears to Rejoin Moscow's Fold

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Romania, the maverick of the Soviet bloc, apparently took a long step toward joining Moscow's fold tonight, with a statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu that the Soviet Union ranks first in his country's foreign relations.

The remark was one of many Mr. Ceausescu made in praise of the Soviet Union in the course of a two-hour 20-minute speech commemorating the 30th anniversary of Romania's liberation from Axis rule.

With Mr. Ceausescu on the platform facing an audience of thousands were both Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Chinese Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien. Mr. Li was visibly annoyed by many of President Ceausescu's remarks and he conspicuously abstained from applause at many points in the speech.

Other luminaries of the Communist world on the platform included East German Premier Willi Stoph and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who since his ouster from Cambodia in 1970 has headed a Cambodian government in exile in Peking.

Obviously, the speech was a kind of progress report to a special meeting of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, whose members were packed with other guests into the stifling hot Palace of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the recent past, there have been strong indications that Romania and the Soviet Union were heading for a major break.

Since the late 1960s, Romania has refused to participate actively in any military maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet troops have not been permitted to stay on Romanian soil.

Preserves Sovereignty

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In Surprise Action Big-Power Talks Asked By Russians on Cyprus

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Soviet government called today for the convening of an international conference to solve the Cyprus problem.

The Soviet Union said that the conference should be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

The Soviet statement, distributed by Tass, stressed that the Big Five on the Security Council had "special responsibilities."

It said that they were in a position, "jointly or in parallel, to give appropriate effective guarantees of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the Republic of Cyprus, guaranties of fulfillment of the international conference's decisions on Cyprus."

The Soviet Union said that support by the other permanent members—the United States, China, France and Britain—could accelerate the holding of this important international undertaking and facilitate its success.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told newsmen today: "We'll study it [the Soviet proposal]."

Specific Suggestions

In its proposal, the Soviet Union also left open the possibility of participation by "non-aligned countries." It did not make any specific suggestions as to which other countries might participate.

Under existing international agreements, Britain, Greece and Turkey are pledged to guarantee the integrity and independence of Cyprus.

Following the ouster by Greek National Guard forces of Archbishop Makarios as president of Cyprus and the subsequent invasion of the island by Turkey, that arrangement has disintegrated.

In its statement, the Soviet government said that it "views as necessary the adoption of effective measures to protect the Republic of Cyprus from outside interference, to insure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus and to give Cypriots a possibility of solving the problems of their state themselves."

"The Cyprus problem cannot be solved either with the aid of military force or by way of political dictate to that sovereign state," the statement said.

There were some indications that the Soviet initiative was a surprise move to at least some of the nations which would participate in the conference, if it is convened.

Two senior diplomats from countries directly involved in the Cyprus crisis said that the first they had heard of the Soviet proposal was from a televised broadcast of the Tass summary.

The first Soviet reaction to the overthrow of Archbishop

Makarios, whom Moscow viewed with favor, was irritation. Most recent Soviet pronouncements have blamed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for what Pravda has called "open aggression" against Cyprus.

After what must have been Soviet satisfaction at seeing two members of NATO—Greece and Turkey—in confrontation over Cyprus, the Russians today set the stage to take an active role in deciding the island's destiny.

Because of Athens Talks

Meeting With Denktash Postponed by Clerides

NICOSIA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The prospect of an early meeting between President Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot, and the Turkish Cypriot leader Vice-President Rauf Denktash, diminished today as the government announced that Mr. Clerides would go to Athens for consultations.

President Clerides postponed a planned meeting with Mr. Denktash and the government announced that Mr. Clerides was scheduled to go to Athens tomorrow for urgent consultations with the Greek government.

The announcement diminished the chances for an early meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash on humanitarian problems affecting both communities on the Mediterranean island. UN representatives have been trying to arrange the meeting for two days.

"It would be better for the meeting to be held after Mr. Clerides returns from Athens," a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said.

A UN spokesman in Nicosia said livestock abandoned by fleeing Greek Cypriots were drinking water from the sea.

The Turkish troops, who captured Famagusta last week, restricted the movements of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

used to defy a request by Turkish forces to quit the eastern part of Famagusta despite a blockade of their food and water supplies.

A 550-man Swedish contingent in the UN peace-keeping force stayed at its eight observation posts in the Turkish-occupied port of Famagusta despite the Turkish request that it pull out of the city and the blockade by Turkish soldiers of food and water supplies.

The Swedish soldiers took food supplies on carts to the observation posts in the old walled quarter last in Famagusta, the Turkish-Cypriot sector. Turkish soldiers refused to allow their vehicles into the area, a UN spokesman said.

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The Turkish troops, who captured Famagusta last week, restricted the movements of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

get Greece and Turkey back to the negotiating table.

Premier Constantine Caramanlis' government apparently remains unconvinced by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's renewed efforts in the last week to persuade Greece that Washington did not favor Turkey in the crisis.

In practical terms, the government seems to want to convey the impression that the Cyprus situation can continue festering without great risk. With Cyprus shunted aside, the government would like to move ahead to eliminate the traces of seven years of military dictatorship and prepare for elections, most likely sometime before the end of the year.

The only indication of Greek interest in pushing ahead diplomatically was provided by the announcement that Glafkos Clerides, President of Cyprus, was due here tomorrow for talks.

It has been suggested that Mr. Clerides may be willing to face up to the full implications of the Turkish military presence on the island and make painful political concessions in talks with Turkish Cypriots.

But Mr. Clerides is expected to have a difficult job in his talks here with Mr. Caramanlis because of the Greek government's tough formal position.

Technically, Greece still demands a Turkish military roll-back on Cyprus to lines held on Aug. 9, before the Turks captured more than a third of the island, as its price for resuming formal negotiations.

But Mr. Mavros' interest in the six-power guarantee for any settlement is scarcely new since it was being discussed before the resumption two weeks ago of the Geneva talks, which broke down.

Much of the plan's attraction would appear to be local. There is little interest in once again giving Britain, Greece and Turkey the status of co-guarantors of Cypriot independence and sovereignty as was stipulated in the 1960 treaty granting the island independence.

But diplomatic observers doubt that China and the Soviet Union would vote together in the Security Council on such an issue.

Nor was there much diplomatic enthusiasm for Mr. Mavros' stated faith in the UN. The Security Council, in successive resolutions, has called for cease-fire, withdrawal of Turkish troops and condemned Turkey clearly. If not actually by name, to no practical avail.

Suspension of the Greek (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Covering Greek Withdrawal Gap

Turkey Envisages NATO Flank Protection

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that Turkey could compensate for any defense weaknesses in the Mediterranean caused by Greece's military withdrawal from NATO.

"Even though Greek withdrawal from the military structure of NATO would inevitably cause some damage to the eastern flank of NATO," the Premier said in an interview, "I think we would be in a position to compensate this to a large extent."

Volunteer Forces Forming

Anti-Strike Group Revealed in U.K.

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Aug. 23.—Plans were revealed today for an organization of specialist volunteers to take over vital services if Britain is threatened by crippling strikes.

The organization, known as Great Britain-75, is the creation of Col. David Stirling, founder of Britain's Special Air Service Military Intelligence units, who was known during World War II as "the phantom major" because of his exploits behind Nazi lines.

Press reports said that GB-75 would use helicopters to jump picket lines and bring supplies to strikebound factories, or to carry in specialists to maintain essential services.

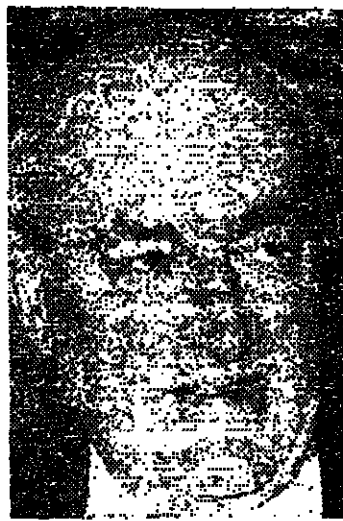
The pacifist journal Peace News said that the organization is recruiting engineers, computer experts, scientists, helicopter pilots and other specialists. It reported that Col. Stirling has substantial backing from businessmen, and that GB-75 would be careful to stay within the law. It also said that GB-75 is based on "pure objective patriotism" without military links.

Another former army officer, Col. Sir Walter Walker, also is forming an organization called Unison—with the hope of recruiting three million volunteers with similar aims, Gen. Walker, a former NATO commander, expects lawlessness to erupt in the near future from a combination of labor unrest, inflation and a lack of firm political leadership. The two organizations are not connected.

Col. Robert Butler of Unison said he was "delighted" that Col. Stirling was running an organization similar to his own.

"Almost certainly the two organizations will be meeting in the next couple of days," he said. "We have uncharted about 40 similar organizations all working exactly to the same end to combat Communism."

Defense Secretary Roy Mason attacked the proposed volunteer force as a "near-fascist groundswell." In a statement on behalf of the Labor party, he said, "One views with amazement and political concern the blimpish bulk of Gen. Walker and Col. Stirling and their so-called non-political but nevertheless anti-democratic endeavors to assert their extreme views beyond and outside our recognized democratic and parliamentary procedures."



David Stirling

Col. Stirling's proposals, according to a story in the Guardian, are based on his conviction that no contingency plans exist in the government or the army to secure vital services "in the first three or four days of a general strike or one involving the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union."

State Dept. Honor For Slain Envoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The State Department has awarded its highest honor posthumously to Roger Davies, the ambassador to Cyprus assassinated at the embassy in Nicosia Monday.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger dedicated to Mr. Davies the Secretary of State's Plaque. It reads: "Ambassador Roger P. Davies: For inspiring leadership, outstanding courage and dedication to duty for which he gave his life, Nicosia, Aug. 19, 1974."

A State Department official said Mr. Davies' death was "particularly tragic. His wife died of cancer, and the department thought it was doing him a favor in sending him to Cyprus, where we hoped he might get some rest."

attempts by the volunteers to take over. The newspaper said that Col. Stirling has prepared a timetable calling for two regional pilot schemes with volunteers undergoing training by Sept. 1, 1975. Training on a national scale, the Guardian reported, would begin in mid-October and the organization would become effective by November.

The Guardian said that copies of GB-75 documents also contain a bitter attack on Anthony Wedgwood Benn, secretary for industry, and the Labor government's nationalization proposals. It said also that the documents allege collusion between some Labor MPs and extremist leaders of the trade union movement.

Col. Stirling, however, maintains that GB-75 is politically centrist and opposes rightist alliances.

2 Separate Groups
His plans, the newspaper said, call for two separate organizations. The first, the Greater Britain League, would be a public body to define and propagate "constitutional precepts and tenets, along with certain indisputable disciplines within which a modern democracy can survive and prosper." It also would organize a national compulsory citizenship service for those aged 15 and 16.

The second organization would be GB-75. The Guardian said that, in an entirely confidential July 10 letter to supporters, Col. Stirling wrote: "GB-75 should continue to exercise a high degree of discretion and anonymity and should maintain both as long as is practicable."

In the planning memorandum, the newspaper said, tasks are listed in a military fashion. Tasks, for instance, involve the media and its aim is "to secure the understanding and active support of the most influential columnists and of the editors and proprietors of the quality and mass-circulation national and provincial papers."

The Guardian described the mood of Col. Stirling's documents as uncompromising. "We must remain robust in attitude, whatever the negative pressures on us from the weakness of all political persuasions who will claim that our objectives are unconventional and are legally and constitutionally suspect."

Colonel Unhappy
A press conference to announce the introduction of GB-75 was planned for next July, the Guardian said. And Col. Stirling was unhappy about public knowledge of the organization 11 months ahead of schedule.

Col. Stirling told the British Press Association News Agency that, because of political uncertainties with a national election expected in the next few months, he believed no British government, Conservative or Labor, felt sufficiently secure to make any plans to face a major strike. Therefore, he said, "It is very important for the government to have access to volunteers. If civil volunteers undertake this task of manning factories and power stations, it is at least providing an option for the government."

Girl's Abduction, Strangling Is Admitted by Dutchman, 19

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, Aug. 23 (AP).—The first known kidnapping-for-ransom case in Dutch history ended today when a 19-year-old metal worker confessed to abducting and strangling Caroline Pessers, 5, the daughter of a millionaire businessman.

Ed van der Laar, who had no previous police record, was arrested early today. After intense interrogation, he admitted kidnapping and killing the child, a police spokesman said.

The motive was "purely financial gain," the spokesman said. There was "no question that the child had been sexually abused," he said.

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The case shocked this country, where no previous kidnapping-for-ransom case is on record.

Under Dutch law, Mr. van der Laar will be formally charged and brought before a magistrate within 96 hours of his arrest.

Map, 75, Released
REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A 75-year-old southern Italian landowner was released unharmed by kidnappers near here early today after 107 days in captivity.

Francisco Seibilia was left by the road outside Reggio Calabria and arrived home by taxi, police said.

His family was reported by police sources to have paid 200 million lire (about \$305,000) for his release.



PROTECTION—Dean Brown, the acting U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, was accompanied by a submachine gun-armed Greek Cypriot and an American bodyguard carrying a walkie-talkie when he arrived at the offices of the Cypriot President, Glafkos Clerides.

Cypriot President to Go to Athens

Clerides Puts Off Meeting With Denktash

(Continued from Page 1)

Swedish troops. Last week, the Turks forced a Finnish detachment of the UN force to abandon observation posts in the northern coastal city of Kyrenia.

A Swedish officer said Greek Cypriot suppliers had given him written authorization to take supplies from abandoned depots.

Turkish troops searched the city for Greek-Cypriot saboteurs who blew up one of the port's main water towers yesterday. An estimated 2,000 Greek Cypriots are in hiding in the city.

In Nicosia, authorities began rationing water because Turkish forces would not permit Greek Cypriots to fix reservoir pumps damaged during the fighting around Morphou, northwest of the capital.

The government said Cypriot airspace would be reopened to international flights, but no planes could land at damaged Nicosia Airport, which is held by UN troops, because of wreckage on the field.

Mr. Clerides signed a con-

dolence book at the American Embassy for U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies, killed Monday by Greek Cypriots during an anti-American demonstration.

The Greek-Cypriot leader said the current truce had improved prospects for a long-term peace settlement.

"With the cessation of hostilities by both sides and the holding of the cease-fire, conditions are being created which are more conducive toward

finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem," he said.

Waldheim Visit Set
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will travel to Cyprus during the weekend for talks with Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, a UN spokesman announced today.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Waldheim also would visit Greece and Turkey, probably Monday.

Turkey Said Ready to Cover Gap on NATO's South Flank

(Continued from Page 1)

cal intellectual. He assumed office in March after he led his reformist party to an upset victory in general elections last October.

He speaks quietly, without gestures, using fluent English, and his replies to questions are precise and without emotions. A former journalist, he moves skillfully off the record when he wants to clarify his thoughts without being quoted.

On the immediate issues in the Cyprus crisis, Mr. Ecevit was most concerned about the safety of the Turkish Cypriots who are still in areas under Greek control, including several thousand who are being held prisoner.

Mr. Ecevit proposed that the "most and most clear-cut solution" would be to allow the Turks to come and settle in the Turkish zone, if they wish to do so.

"This will end not only our immediate concern and the immediate danger that they are feeling, but it will also end frictions, frustrations and confrontations between the two communities on the island forever," he said.

"We would definitely not wish to be obliged to undertake further military action to save... Turks whose lives are in danger on different parts of the island," he added.

"If a suitable solution brings confidence to us about the lives and security of the Turks on the island outside the controlled zone, we could speed up the phased reduction of forces to which we are committed by the Geneva agreement of July 30."

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey has no desire to partition the island and end the independent statehood of Cyprus, which is a member of the United Nations.

Kubisch Confirmed
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Jack Kubisch as ambassador to Greece. Mr. Kubisch, in the State Department since 1961, had most recently been assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Half of U.S. Wives In Survey Expect To Have Affairs
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The findings of a study conducted by a Temple University sociology professor showed that about half of about 2,300 wives surveyed felt they would eventually have extramarital affairs.

The study, by Prof. Robert Bell, conducted among wives in 38 states and ranging in age from the late teens to middle fifties, indicated that extramarital sex is on the increase among well-educated younger women. The study was published in the current issue of Redbook magazine.

Prof. Bell said most of the women who participated in the study said their husbands did not show enough variety in their sexual relations. He noted that about half the wives felt they "certainly" or "probably" would become extramaritally involved in the future.

The survey also showed that 5 per cent of the women participated in mate-swapping at least once and 25 per cent said they might try it.

Colonial Structure Crumbles

Chaos Gains in Mozambique As Rival Groups Squabble

By David B. Ottaway

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Aug. 23 (WP).—The specter of another Congo hangs over Mozambique, which is now living through the final days of Portuguese colonial rule.

Almost nightly a bomb or grenade goes off here in the capital or in some other city, the work of a clandestine rightist Portuguese group.

The British-born former leader of the white mercenary army in the Congo (now Zaire), Col. Mike Hoare, has begun recruiting mercenaries to fight in Mozambique. At the same time, the Portuguese Army has practically collapsed, and the black Nationalist Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) has little control in almost half of the country.

Portuguese big-business interests are apparently backing an effort to organize elite black African commandos who fought for Portugal into a force capable of standing up to Frelimo. There are nearly 40,000 Africans in the Portuguese Army, compared to an estimated 10,000 Frelimo guerrillas in the country and perhaps an equal number across the border in Rhodesia. Pro-Portuguese African leaders are working to form a party to block Frelimo from monopolizing power in Mozambique after it becomes independent.

Portuguese Exodus

Tens of thousands of Portuguese are fleeing out of Mozambique, and the economy is slowly slipping toward chaos as the result of frequent strikes, guerrilla interruptions of rail and road traffic and the exodus of skilled workers and professionals. Probably half of the 220,000 Portuguese living here will be gone by late fall.

In addition, there are two hostile, white-ruled countries next door, South Africa and Rhodesia, both of which are secretly supporting a bid for power by white and black mercenaries. There is even one black-ruled state, Malawi, that appears to be involved in intrigues to block Frelimo's take-over.

Strife may be averted, however, if the two enemy armies which have fought over Mozambique for 10 years join hands to maintain law and order and provide a smooth transition. Guerrilla and Portuguese officers are already in contact in many areas, and the two forces are groping toward formal cooperation.

The circumstances of decolonization here are unique and contain the potential for disaster. Unlike former French and British colonies in Africa, Mozambique had no nationwide nationalist political party to prepare the country for independence. Indeed, Portugal prohibited politics of any kind and the consequences are now only too apparent.

The overwhelming impression a visitor gets in Lourenço Marques, or most of the cities and back-country towns, is that of an enormous vacuum of power. In the capital, it is almost impossible to find an authority,

Various Groups

There are Portuguese Social and Communist calling the shot. There are also Portuguese conservatives operating now under the title of "social Democrats" and die-hard colonialists grouped within an organization called "Fico," which means "I'm staying" in Portuguese.

More than 2,000 Africans were found in prisons throughout Mozambique after the coup in Lisbon. They have since been released.

It is with the help of the former political prisoners—such groups as the Association of Black Mozambicans here in Lourenço Marques are struggling to fill the political vacuum in the towns and cities.

Ethiopian Business Is Stalled By Uncertainty Over Politics

By Paul Hofmann

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The four groups that arrived despite the seasonal rains and this vast East African country's hazy political outlook. But visiting businessmen have become scarce.

A consulting engineer for a big multinational company who did venture to come said disgustedly in a nearby deserted hotel lobby: "I've spent a week uselessly trying to find somebody in the government who will talk to me. Who is running Ethiopia anyway?"

The same question is being asked frequently by foreign diplomats, by delegates to the Organization of African Unity at this regional body's headquarters here and by bewildered Ethiopians.

Until February, there was no doubt that Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been on the throne for 44 years, was still very much in charge in this country of 37 million inhabitants divided into disparate geographical areas and ethnic groups.

Weekend Coups

In the last six months, the armed forces—hitherto considered the mainstay of the monarchy—have whittled away the Emperor's power in a series of little weekend coups d'état. The process does not quite add up to a complete military take-over of black Africa's oldest independent state, but it comes close to it.

At the age of 62, the Emperor is isolated, commuting between his two palaces in Addis Ababa with little more to do than attend daily services of the Coptic Church. Most of his friends, aides and courtiers have been removed—many of them to an army camp where about 150 prisoners, including former ministers, are being held on charges of corruption and malfeasance in office.

The wave of arrests carried out by the armed forces has so frightened the bureaucracy that many officials are either staying away from their desks or not daring to make decisions. That is

civilian or military, who is what is happening.

The civilian government as here after the April 25 coup in Lisbon has crumbled, and it is now trying to organize a kind of provisional regime. Frelimo representatives incline to maintain a semblance of order and as independence territorializes.

As colonial Mozambique crumbles, Portuguese and African seem to be fulfilling the racist fantasies they have harbored about each other.

In the countryside, roving gangs claiming to be nationalist guerrillas—but disowned by Frelimo—are raiding Portuguese farms and holding up whites, blacks alike. Barely is the Portuguese Army or Frelimo around to stop them.

In Nampula, a small north town, I watched as a truck—three infuriated whites doliately ran down a small group of African teen-agers marching in favor of Frelimo. Four were injured, two of them seriously.

The incident was soon in the newspapers and on the radio as the attacks on white farmers.

Only in the zones of Frelimo has established its control, in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zaire some form of order seems to prevail.

More than 8.2 times the size of Portugal and stretching along the Indian Ocean for 1,000 miles, Mozambique is loosely connected by roads, rail and air. The Portuguese kept it together mainly through a ruthless, omnipresent secret police that dismantled after the coup in Lisbon.

Now, the Portuguese settlers here fully realize that their life is being determined in Lisbon. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where Frelimo has its headquarters, in the meantime, multitudes of African and Portuguese political groups have spread, each seeking to shape the outcome to suit its own interests. It is all anxious to prevent any rule under Frelimo.

The outcome seems fairly certain. For the moment, Frelimo rule is crowned with a fellow traveler, false friends and outright opponents.

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At UN Population Conference

Vatican's Delegate Refuses To Back Birth-Control Plan

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Vatican delegate refused today to endorse a draft plan by the United Nations World Population Conference calling for increased worldwide dissemination of information on birth-control methods.

The Vatican delegate to the conference, Msgr. Edouard Gagnon, told a news conference that the Catholic Church maintains its opposition to abortion, sterilization and contraception.

He became the first delegate at the 141-nation conference to oppose birth control. Other countries have taken the position that population control was the domain of the individual nation.

"Life is one thing that cannot be attacked and the source of life is sacred," Msgr. Gagnon said.

The draft plan says all families should have access to birth-control information by 1985.

The Vatican delegation has yet to present its position to the main session of the conference, which was recessed for Romania's 30th anniversary of independence from Fascism. The general debate was scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Unequal Distribution

Msgr. Gagnon also struck out against the unequal distribution of wealth in the world and called for a new social and economic order.

"The opinion of the rich plays a larger part in this (overpopulation) than the fertility of the poor. There is a population problem but the solution is one of better education and social change," Msgr. Gagnon said.

The Vatican's arguments were similar to those of many dele-

gates from the underdeveloped and socialist countries. These delegates have linked the population question to social and economic development of the "have-nots" of the world.

This outlook has ranged from calls for a more equitable distribution of world resources to overt political attacks on the "over-consumerism" and greed of the wealthy nations.

Girl's Abduction, Strangling Is Admitted by Dutchman, 19

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Greece Seems Cool to Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

mood was confirmation by Foreign Ministry sources today that Mr. Karamanlis had turned down Turkish President Bulent Ecevit's invitation to a meeting at sea.

Disclosed by New York Times columnist Cyrus Sulzberger (NYT Aug. 21), the invitation was seen here as a calculated but empty gesture since Mr. Karamanlis could hardly be expected to accept. Moreover, Mr. Ecevit's chances for winning Mr. Karamanlis' acceptance were severely hampered by the other problems he wanted to discuss. These subjects, ranging from oil rights to demilitarizing Greek islands and air-space sovereignty, implied further Greek concessions.

NATO Challenged in Italy
ROME, Aug. 23 (AP).—Leaders of Italy's Socialist party are using Greece's withdrawal from NATO's military command as an opportunity to challenge continued Italian participation in the organization.

Pietro Nenni, leader of the party, said that any U.S. forces excluded from Greece as a result of the Cyprus crisis should not be allowed to be redeployed in Italy.

"Under no circumstances can Italy assume new military burdens and political risks, whether inside or outside the Atlantic pact," Mr. Nenni told the Milan daily Corriere della Sera.

"This is the first time the Socialists, Italy's third largest party, have publicly questioned the country's role in NATO since joining the governing center-left coalition 12 years ago."

A long part of his speech devoted to foreign relations said that Romania continues to seek relations with all nations, including "the developed capitalist states," but that "the Soviet Union holds first place in our relations."

He did not mention China during the speech at all, except to note at one point that emergence of a Communist government in that country had been a "momentous event."

At the same time, Mr. Ceausescu appeared to have drawn a certain line between himself and the Soviet Union.

He said that strengthening of relations between all Socialist

countries was vital to their mutual well being and that relations between nations must be based on respect of sovereignty and independence and renunciation of interference in internal affairs or the use of force.

The comment appeared to be an indirect reference to the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia six years ago, which a Chinese speaker recalled in a vitriolic anti-Soviet speech delivered here yesterday.

The Romanian President spoke at length of his country's economic plans and made it clear that it will continue its present concentration on heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods.

He also hinted that his already tightly authoritarian government will remain so or become even more so. A part of his speech dealt with the need for increased "ideological armament" of Romanians.

Kuwait, Venezuela Reducing Oil Output to Keep Prices Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Kuwait and Venezuela announced today they are cutting back on production in order to keep prices up.

Venezuela said it will cut production by 100,000 barrels a day immediately to dry up what it called an overcapacity that is pushing down prices.

Kuwait is reducing its crude oil production to about two million barrels a day in an effort to keep prices up. Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Salem al-Attki said during an interview.

Mr. Attki told the Beirut magazine As Sayyid, "If prices are subject to the law of supply and demand, then we shall reduce the supply of our oil in order to increase the demand for it."

Current Production
He gave no figures for the cutback. Kuwait's current production runs at 2.5 million barrels a day. This is 15 per cent

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ss to Begin Sept. 30

ca Delays Cover-Up Trial Weeks on Appeals Opinion

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—District Judge John Sirica, suggestion of the U.S. Appeals, today postponed the Watergate cover-up trial to Sept. 30.

But, acting on an appeal of the six defendants, White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, said on the day that "without on the question, whether any writs are available to a district court of a case and other relief, we to the district judge that instance for further separation by all parties are three to four weeks or appropriate in this it did not order Judge Sirica to postpone the trial, reading the Appeals Court at, the judge told reporters chambers: "I have the suggestions of the Appeals and I have to continue the trial until Sept. 30."

defendants said that they would go to the Supreme Court in an attempt to have the trial delayed until next year on the grounds that the publicity generated by the Watergate scandal and the passions stirred by the resignation of former President Richard Nixon would make a fair trial impossible.

On Monday, appeals for a continuance by the defendants had been rejected by Judge Sirica.

He had said that the publicity on Watergate was dying down following Mr. Nixon's resignation and that since there was neither an impeachment debate coming up in the House nor a trial in the Senate, a lengthy delay on the grounds of excessive pretrial publicity would not be warranted.

Bars Use Ehrlichman of the House Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A presidential aide John Sirica said yesterday that he had refused him permission to review papers still at the White House in preparation of the Watergate cover-up trial.

Commenting on Sirica's statement, Ehrlichman said: "President Gerald R. Ford, through his counsel, W. Buchen, has advised R. Ehrlichman is not permitted to examine his papers at the White House, although he may be able to examine them at a future, unspecified date."

den to Boost e of Workers

KEOLM, Aug. 22 (Reuter).—Premier Olof Palme said that industrial nationalization was not an ideological goal of the Social Democratic party.

as commenting on a second party program which at natural resources, credit institutions and companies nationalized "where necessary about 90 per cent of industry is in private hands despite the Social Democratic 10-year hold on government."

cluding the party program Mr. Palme said that it the need to extend the influence in industry workers' representatives sit on all companies' Observers saw the prospect comparatively moderate.

'Wait-See' Attitude in Sweden, Canada

S. War Evaders in Doubt on Ford Stand

KEOLM, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A phone call at the American office has been unusually quiet Monday. Desmond says answers and tells his "stay cool; wait and see" attitude.

At the height of the Vietnam war, Sweden had about 700 draft dodgers and deserters in residence, according to Mr. Carraghar. He said that the number has fallen to about 400, "but these are rather settled in Sweden."

"It is hard to determine how many of them would go back to the United States if an unconditional amnesty was to be granted," Mr. Carraghar said. "The main issue is the right to go back and to travel in other countries."

"Personally, I don't think that

"I tell them to stay cool. Wait and see what happens," he said. "We expect Ford to make a concrete proposal on Sept. 1. Then we hope to know what this is all about."

many of them would stay in the United States. Here, after up to eight years, they have established roots in society like being married and having a job.

"Going back to the United States for many of them would be like going there as an immigrant. Some have already become Swedish citizens."

John Finnegan, 26, of Lodi, N.J., who is studying for a degree at Sweden's Uppsala University, said: "I'm not overjoyed if Ford's proposal includes alternate service. I can't speak for everybody, but if Ford wants to bury the hatchet, that's OK. An alternate service will not heal the country's wounds."

Low Simon, 29, of New York City, a deserter who went back and served six months in prison and who now lives in Sweden, said he felt that the attitude among most of his former associates is that "we don't feel that we have made a mistake—we don't want leniency."

"It seems to me that Ford may be dealing with the issue in a fairly honest way to him, although we don't take that issue."

Many American draft resisters and deserters in Canada said that there should be no strings attached to their return home.

A sampling of Vietnam-era exiles in Toronto showed that everyone wanted to go home. They said that separation from their families had been a heavy emotional burden. One deserter said that his mother had died in his absence. Others said their parents were ailing. Some complained about anti-American feelings among Canadians.

Mr. Sirica said it is possible that the Ford administration could choose to require only a request for repatriation as a condition for amnesty.



RELAXING—Nelson Rockefeller, Vice-President-designate, waved to the photographers as he and his wife, Happy, went sailing in their 21-foot sloop, Queen Mary, Wednesday at their vacation home at Seal Harbor, Maine. He later spoke at Newport, R.I.

Violated Oath, Laws, Constitution

Final Report to the House Condemns Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee, in the final report on its impeachment inquiry, found former President Richard Nixon in violation of criminal laws, his oath of office and the Constitution.

The report, made public today, concludes that Mr. Nixon directed the Watergate cover-up, abused his powers by authorizing illegal wiretaps and interfering with executive agencies, and attempted to undermine the impeachment process by defying subpoenas for evidence.

In addition, it states that on 22 occasions, Mr. Nixon made false and misleading statements on Watergate "as part of a deliberate, concerted, continued deception of the American people."

The report was intended to be the centerpiece of a House debate on three articles of impeachment approved last month by the Judiciary Committee.

But on Aug. 9, Mr. Nixon resigned, advised by Republican congressional leaders that impeachment by the House and conviction and removal from office by the Senate were inevitable.

His resignation left the report as the final statement of the impeachment investigation.

The 553-page document contains a description of the Watergate break-in and cover-up with specific acts pointing to Mr. Nixon's involvement, which forms the basis for the first article of impeachment.

The document also contains arguments and evidence in support of the two other articles, and separate and dissenting views by committee members.

Most of the committee's findings had been leaked in advance. The major additional views are those of the 10 Republican members, who originally voted against all three articles but changed their votes after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

In that transcript, Mr. Nixon is shown to have attempted to block the FBI investigation because it was getting too close to the White House and Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign committee.

Confession of Charge

In their minority views, the 10 Republicans said that Mr. Nixon's release of the transcripts amounted to a confession of the charge contained in Article 1 that he obstructed justice in the Watergate investigation.

Nine of the 10 Republicans restated their opposition to Articles 2 and 3, but Rep. Willy Mayne, R-Tex., said that the evidence released Aug. 5 would also have caused him to support Article 2 if it had been available when the committee voted.

In opposing Articles 2 and 3, the other Republicans said that there was insufficient evidence to connect Mr. Nixon to the abuses charged in Article 2 and that defiance of subpoenas, standing alone, was not a proper basis for impeachment.

Through the testimony of witnesses and other evidence, the majority constructs a picture of a President firmly in charge of the White House and his re-election campaign and fully informed of everything his associates were doing.

The dissenting Republicans rejected the view that Mr. Nixon knew everything his aides were up to. But they added, "When the President desperately needed sound advice from good men, he was surrounded by aides and advisers who were themselves inclined by the circumstances to give him the worst possible advice."

Mail Favors Prosecution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Since the resignation of Mr. Nixon, the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski has received letters, telegrams and telephone calls overwhelmingly in favor of his prosecution, it was learned today.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor's office refused to reveal the number of communications, but confirmed that telegrams have been running 10 to 1, telephone calls 8 to 1 and letters 4 to 1 in favor of bringing criminal charges against Mr. Nixon.

The White House has received about 2,000 letters on the subject since President Ford took over, according to White House Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen, with opinion split almost evenly.

The House Judiciary Committee has received 63 letters against the view of the former President and 71 letters in favor, according to a committee spokesman.

Los Angeles Times

Mafia Boss Is Freed
Soon After Conviction

ROME, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—An Italian court today freed Mafia boss Frank (Three-Fingers) Coppola on provisional liberty less than a month after he was sentenced to six years in prison.

Coppola was convicted in July during a trial of 75 Mafia suspects of association to commit crime. He faces further charges of ordering the attempted killing of a police chief last year.

World Population Count
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 22 (AP).—The UN today estimated world population in mid-1973 at 3.860 billion.

Saxbe's View

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe said yesterday that it is doubtful that American military deserters and draft evaders will be asked to join the armed forces of the Peace Corps as a condition for amnesty.

Mr. Saxbe said it is possible that the Ford administration could choose to require only a request for repatriation as a condition for amnesty.

Senate Approves Panel's Cut Of \$5 Billion for Pentagon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—A bill slashing \$5 billion from the defense budget won Senate approval yesterday, 86 to 5, after amendments to chop \$1 billion more and to cut aid to South Vietnam were defeated.

The reduction was engineered in the Senate Appropriations Committee by the committee chairman, John McClellan, D-Ark., as the first step in seeking to hold down federal spending in fiscal 1975 and balance the budget.

As passed by the Senate, the bill provides \$82.1 billion compared with an \$87.1 billion request by the Pentagon. The House voted \$83.4 billion.

There was no attempt to restore the \$5 billion. This suggested that the White House, believing it would be hopeless to try to undo a cut made by Sen. McClellan with the backing of the Armed Services Committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., was content to see what could be done to get part of it back in conference with the House.

The big challenge on the Senate floor actually came from liberals seeking further slashes. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., offered an amendment reducing weapons aid for Vietnam from the \$700 million that was recommended to \$550 million, but it was beaten, 47 to 44.

Schlesinger Letter

Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., and Sen. McClellan read letters from the State Department and from Defense Secretary James Schlesinger strongly opposing a Vietnam cut. "The reduction below the \$700-million level would lead to serious crippling of the South Vietnamese capability to defend themselves," Mr. Schlesinger's letter said.

Sen. Proxmire argued that it was a gross exaggeration to say that South Vietnam is going down the drain, that substantial parts of the U.S. weapons aid are lost in corruption, that combined Russian and Chinese arms aid to North Vietnam total only \$280 million, according to the Defense Intelligence Agency, and that total U.S. aid to all Southeast Asia is actually eight times that of the Soviet Union and China.

He said the Pentagon always cries doom when attempts at cuts are made. Other backers of the cut said a high level of aid only encourages South Vietnam to continue fighting and to take an intransigent position in peace negotiations.

A bid to trim the total budget to \$81 billion was proposed by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., but lost by 55 to 37. Sen. Eagleton cited severe inflation, "waste and mismanagement due to several years of overspending," and said a further reduction could be achieved from cuts in force levels, in civilian personnel and in certain weapons.

Second-Class Power

But Sen. McClellan said, "I submit that the \$5 billion cut which we have already made is not modest, is not insignificant, and that further cuts might 'make America a second-class power.'"

In an exchange of comments with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who is one of the Senate's accepted experts on strategic forces, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., pointed out that about \$77 million in the bill for research on intercontinental missiles is not designed to give the United States first-strike capacity.

Sen. Brooke, citing statements of Mr. Schlesinger, emphasized that the money is only for research and development, not for deployment of missiles with "silo-killing capacity." Sen. Jackson responded that he recognized this. He said factors militating in favor of deployment would be a Soviet buildup to a level where it directly threatened U.S. missiles or failure of new strategic arms talks.

Park's Attacker
Said to Lay Plot
To North Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The man who attempted to kill President Chung Hee Park has said he was told the assassination plot was ordered by North Korean President Kim Il Sung, investigators said today.

A statement said Moon Se Kwang, 29, met with an unidentified North Korean aboard a North Korean ship in the Japanese port of Osaka and was instructed to kill Mr. Park on Aug. 15. Mr. Park was killed in the shooting.

The investigators said that Moon told them he was instructed that the only way to carry out a Communist revolution in South Korea was to create confusion and to assassinate Mr. Park.

Nearly 3,000 students and war veterans demonstrated today for the fourth straight day to denounce Japan's "pro North Korean" attitude.

Heathrow Given
Boost in Security
After U.S. Report

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Troops returned today to London's Heathrow Airport for the fourth time this year after a Washington report criticized security there. The troops stayed for four hours.

A spokesman for the British Airports Authority said that the return of the troops was "a continuation of the army exercises which started earlier this year."

Columbian Jack Anderson and Les Whitten said in The Washington Post today that the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration had criticized eight major foreign airports, including Heathrow, because of inadequate security measures. The FAA was quoted as saying: "The English are very bullheaded and have refused to institute proper security measures."

Other airports reportedly criticized were Rome, Beirut, New Delhi, Bangkok, Brussels, Copenhagen and Buenos Aires.

flew home Pan Am.



Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

prefer to fly an American airline—patriotic pride, I suppose. The god on our 747 was better than most foreign airlines—we had a choice of 3 meals."

witch!

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The More the Merrier?

In Cyprus and the Middle East acute arguments, following a considerable amount of killing, are under way about what particular group of people shall live on what particular tract of land. In Indochina the killing still goes on—to determine how the people there shall be governed. Meanwhile, in Bucharest the representatives of many nations are gathered to discuss the more basic problem of whether there are, or soon shall be, too many people of all political beliefs and on all the land available to them in the world. To that discussion, the two major Communist powers, China and the Soviet Union, have thus far contributed nothing but highly dubious dogma.

With more than a billion human beings under their banners, these two vast states claim that it is not numbers that are important, but under what system they exist. And they both claim that population control is, at best, a capitalist fallacy; at worst a capitalist plot against lands whose chief productive accomplishment is mouths to feed, rather than means of feeding those mouths.

That both Moscow and Peking have set up and encouraged "family planning" programs and have thereby reduced the population growth rates of the states they govern to 1 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively would seem to indicate that neither the Soviet Union nor China is quite so unconcerned about the number of hungry mouths in their own territories as they are about those in other parts of the world. But they seem to feel it is obligatory to assert that Marxism is more significant than contraception—which, as a practical matter, is beside the point. The two, as both of these countries have proved, are not mutually exclusive.

But China makes another point. Catering to that portion of the underdeveloped world which does not have Marxism, contraception, or the means of producing adequate standards of living, the Chinese delegate to the Bucharest world population conference claimed that "The large population of the Third World is an important condition for the fight against imperialism and hegemonism." (Meaning by those last Aesopian words the United States and the Soviet Union.)

This is dangerous nonsense. It recalls the kind of population race that went on in Europe before World War I, when each French baby was considered a potential military make-weight against a baby born across the Rhine, and which contributed to the slaughter of millions of make-weights all around the globe. There are parallels in Argentina's population rivalry with Brazil; in Israel's efforts to increase the number of its people, by immigration. The notion of hordes of the underdeveloped spreading like locusts across surrounding lands once engaged the fears of many in the West. Now it seems far more probable that those hordes, should their numbers reach flash point, would be compelled to emulate the lemming, rather than the locust, or simply starve to death at home.

The Chinese population theories are brutal. In a time when the world's resources are under increasing strain, regardless of how efficiently and equitably they may be utilized, they should be rejected flatly—and by none more curiously than by that Third World they seek to influence, and which would be (and is) the principal victim of their baneful effects.

'Amnesty' Is Not the Issue

Perhaps the first thing for all of us to do about the so-called amnesty issue, now that President Ford has had the courage to raise it before a veterans convention in the first days of his presidency, is to recognize that amnesty is not the issue. According to Webster's, amnesty generally means "forgetfulness; oblivion; an overlooking." As it might be specifically applied to draft evaders and deserters, it means "an act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense." And that, we would point out, is not what the President proposed. Nor is it what most people are talking about—except for the spokesmen for some of the self-exiled war protesters themselves—when they speak of "amnesty."

We should begin by counting ourselves among the contributors to confusion in this respect: in this newspaper as well as in others a need for compression leads to the use of catchwords that get seriously in the way of constructive debate on sensitive and complicated issues, and the reporting of the President's remarks about "amnesty" to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars the other day is a classic case in point.

To read about this event, or to hear of it on radio or television, you would have thought that Mr. Ford had actually advocated amnesty for draft evaders and that the idea had stunned the delegates and stirred up quite a storm. The last part is certainly true. James Van Zandt, formerly a congressman from Pennsylvania and a past commander of the VFW, is quoted as saying that the President's suggestion was met with a "definite chill." I hope he got the message from those assembled in regard to amnesty and continues to keep in mind that in the VFW we utterly oppose it. This organization will not yield on the question of amnesty. And the national commander

of the American Legion, Robert Eaton, rose up to challenge the President's right to "pass a law to give somebody forgiveness for something he did when he violated the law. That's the court's problem."

Now that's exactly what we mean about the mind-blocking power of catchwords. Mr. Ford did not propose "amnesty." He did not talk of passing laws granting "forgiveness." On the contrary, he said, "I reject amnesty," just as President Nixon had rejected it in the past with the argument that "we cannot provide forgiveness for them." But President Ford did something else; he dared to venture out into the dangerous middle ground between "granting oblivion, or a general pardon," on one hand, and, on the other, a harsh refusal to do anything about the problem of the Vietnam exiles other than to confront them with the full force of the law. Ruling out "revenge," the President spoke of "leniency" and "mercy," and offered those draft evaders and deserters who might be interested in coming home an opportunity "to work their way back." He said it wasn't a simple matter, that there were different kinds of cases, and that he was asking his advisers to come up with a plan for dealing with these differences in the degree of the offenses committed in a way which "will make any future penalties fit the seriousness of the individual mistake."

That is not amnesty. It is a proposal for flexible and compassionate application of the law in the urgent interest of trying to "bind up the nation's wounds." It is an opening of a door to thousands of young Americans who have suffered in their own way and of their own choosing from the Vietnam war. One of the things we like most about the early days of the Ford administration is its general tendency to try to open doors.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bicentennial Candidate

President Ford undoubtedly has big plans for his new Vice-President, but making him a front-runner for the 1978 presidential nomination is clearly not one of them. Even before the Senate starts action on Nelson Rockefeller's confirmation, Mr. Ford's press secretary has let it be known that the President has abandoned his old view that he would not want to run for a full term two years hence.

That Mr. Ford "probably will run" will not bowl anyone over with surprise, but it is

another mark of his candor that he did not subject the country to a long stretch of disimulation, with the inevitable question coming up at every news conference and the President ritualistically insisting that he was much too busy with affairs of state even to think about his personal future. The Ford declaration lets all other aspirants for a White House leasehold, Republican or Democratic, know right away that the newly installed tenant hopes to make out well enough to be staying on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turkey's Cyprus Problems

Everything points to the grave problems confronting Turkey in the wake of the *fait accompli* it has created in Cyprus. To achieve a lasting peace, it must now find a solution regarded as just by Greeks and Turks alike in Cyprus—or at least as equitable enough to be acceptable. This can only happen when the Greeks have agreed to come back

to the conference table and when Turkey finds the generosity to allocate the Greek Cypriots a share of the island sufficient to support them in prosperity and keep them from brooding constantly over plans for revenge. This problem will be further complicated by the difficulty of persuading the Turkish military to give up any of the ground they have conquered.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

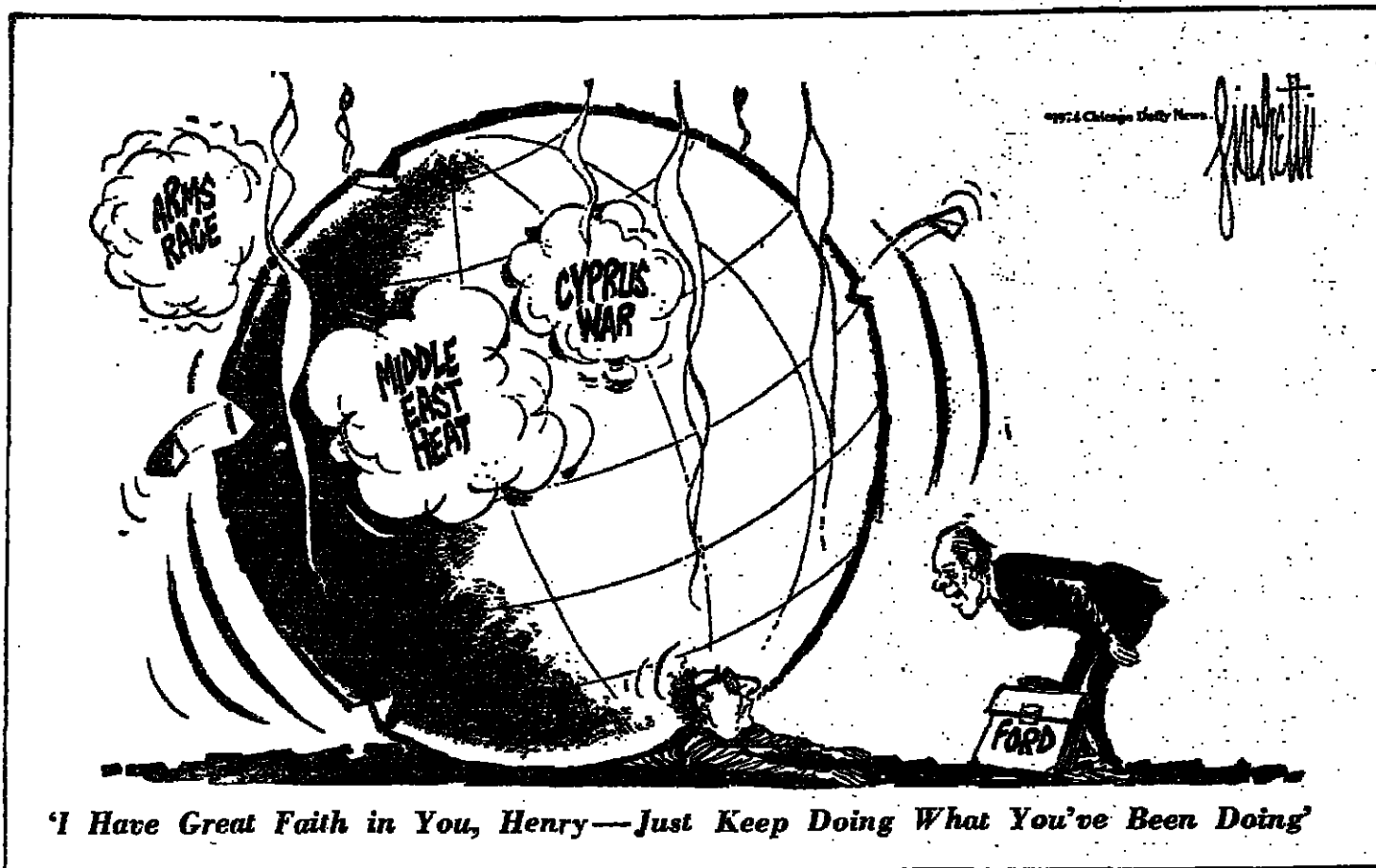
August 23, 1899

PARIS—A dispatch from London states that Major Ross, who went to Africa to study the cause of malaria in certain parts, has found the disease in a special kind of mosquito, which frequents malarial swamps and injects poisonous germs into the human body. This discovery, if fully confirmed, is of enormous importance, as affecting the conditions of colonizing certain parts of Africa.

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1924

REYKJAVIK—Though Lis. Smith and Nelsen, the American world fliers, arrived safely at Frederiksdal, Greenland, yesterday, Lt. Locatelli, the Italian who is attempting a world flight and who accompanied the Americans from Iceland, is missing. Great fear is expressed for his safety. Admiral Marmader, commander of the American ship *Richmond*, has ordered a search to be made.



U.S. Foreign Policy: A Fresh Approach Urged

By Ronald Steel

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—President Ford tells us that he will remain true to the foreign policy of Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger. The media applauds and Congress sighs with relief. This is one area, perhaps the only one, where continuity is hailed as a good thing.

So it would seem, at any rate. The Nixon-Kissinger team restored the broken dialogue with Peking, hammered out a military disengagement in the Middle East, negotiated an accord for waging the Vietnam war with local proxies instead of GIs, and established a new comradery with Moscow. For this it has won, and deserved, high points.

Mr. Kissinger, having emerged slightly tarnished, but intact, from the Watergate debacle, is the superstar of the new administration. It is not surprising that President Ford has affirmed his confidence in his predecessor's secretary of state. Having never shown any particular interest in foreign affairs, and eager to assuage as many anxieties as possible, Mr. Ford will be almost irresistibly tempted to leave that side of the ledger to Henry.

It is an understandable temptation, but it should be avoided. The problem is not Mr. Kissinger's abilities but the message he has used and the values that underlie them. Like the President he so lately served, Mr. Kissinger is indifferent to ideology, obsessed with secrecy, and mesmerized by the game of power politics.

This has led him into a number of curious adventures in *realpolitik*, most lately revealed in the Cyprus war. Unwilling to antagonize the military junta in Athens, and detesting President Makarios, he refused to condemn the gangster regime under Nikos Georgiades Sampson. When democracy was restored in Greece, he winked at the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, preferring part of the island "safely" under Ankara's control to an un dependable neutralist government. Defended as "realism," this policy of expediency has involved terrible suffering in Cyprus and has weakened Greece's fragile democratic government.

Support for the brutal Pakistani repression of the Bengalis; financial and military aid to the dictatorships in South Korea, South Vietnam, and, until recently, Greece; indifference to the repression of minorities and dissidents in the Soviet Union—all of this has been carried on in the name of a higher realism, as

though a nation's values could be detached from the foreign policy it pursues. The notion that the end justifies the means was, after all, the essence of Watergate.

Mr. Ford is President today because the stench of that mentality became too great. In trying to leave behind Watergate's corruption, we will have learned little if we dismiss from foreign affairs the moral values that have been receiving such heady reaffirmation these last days. Foreign policy is not merely a method of manipulation. Nor is it the waging of war by other means. It is the expression of a nation's values.

Domestic problems are urgent, but foreign affairs cannot be put on the back burner. Nor can they be left to Henry to orchestrate as he sees fit. His successes, while impressive, are nonetheless tenuous.

The link with China depends on Peking's quarrel with Moscow. The détente with the Kremlin, while desirable, so far involves mostly American money for Russian promises. And in Vietnam, of course, the war goes on.

Japanese Ties

Relations with Japan, compounded by neglect and even contempt, are at a critical point. The time for a less domineering role toward Western Europe, and for the withdrawal of American troops, is long overdue. The specter of famine and the intensifying misery of much of the Third World are pressing closer

to home. Overhanging all is the persistent commitment to a policy of global intervention, that has never been seriously re-examined since the onset of the cold war.

Perhaps Mr. Kissinger, who has shown little interest in these matters, has a secret bundle of answers. But his skill has always been as a negotiator—not as an innovator. With Mr. Nixon gone, his game of *realpolitik*, with its emphasis on expediency and flashy deals, may prove to be neither very realistic nor long-lived. Mr. Ford would be mistaken if he assumed that the present foreign policy consensus will hold up and that everything will be all right if he just leaves it to Henry.

Ronald Steel is author of several books on foreign policy. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Rockefeller's Ups and Downs

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—On Dec. 16, 1940, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told President Roosevelt that Nelson A. Rockefeller's idea of a co-ordinator is a man who can keep all the balls in the air without losing his own.

At the age of 34, Rockefeller was in the State Department as co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, whence he moved on to the post of assistant secretary of state for Latin American Affairs, managing in the process to antagonize such disparate figures as Adlai E. Stevenson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Nevertheless, the dexterity described by Wallace saw Rockefeller through his troubles then, and has finally carried him through incredible ups and downs to the vice-presidency, although he has spent a fortune trying to inch just one step farther.

Upside Down

Truly, the world of American politics has been turned upside down of late. At any time following the retirement of President Eisenhower in 1960, a Republican ticket of Rockefeller and Ford would have been entirely plausible. But Ford and Rockefeller?

As Richard H. Rovers noted in a celebrated article called "The American Establishment" in the *American Scholar* in the fall of 1961, the way the American sys-

tem usually works is for elected presidents to be from the Establishment and for the vice-president to be from outside the Establishment.

Thus, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy were distinctly Establishment. The vice-president, however, has been characteristically non-establishment as in the cases of John Nance Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry S. Truman, Richard M. Nixon, Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Spiro T. Agnew and Gerald R. Ford.

Different

But now in this topsy-turvy era the non-establishmentarian Ford is in the White House, with the pillar of the Establishment as his vice-presidential designate. Indeed, the vice-presidency has never been occupied by the representative of such a world-famous family.

If anyone you meet answers, "Yes" to the question, "Do you really know Nelson Rockefeller?" grab your wallet and run. The fellow's a fraud. Scott Fitzgerald taught us long ago that people like Nelson Rockefeller are different from you and me. Beyond his openness and bonhomie lies a reserve that few can penetrate. "He learned early to be a Rockefeller," a friend said.

When Averell Harriman, no

pauper, arrived in Boston one day on a campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, James Michael Curley or some such sage insisted that he mingle more with the plebeians, and took him to a union hall for a get-together. "Honest Ave," as we used to call him, was going along fine, saying how much he liked Boston and so forth, until he finally upset the applecart by asking, "How many of you fellows are from Harvard?"

In somewhat the same way, Rockefeller was always faintly absurd as a national candidate. On the other hand, there was nothing absurd about his vote-getting in New York State, where he was the only man in history to win four four-year terms as governor.

Rockefeller has always seemed far more sure of himself as a candidate than as a politician. In seeking the presidency, he lacked the killer instinct of the Kennedys. He was forever blowing his chances for the Republican nomination by indecision, by retreating when he should have advanced. To many of us who used to troop after him through the snows of the New Hampshire primary and elsewhere on the hustings, his always seemed sad, because clearly he had the potential to be a good president.

Enlightened

His friends still see something of Teddy Roosevelt in his brand of Republicanism. He is a middle-of-the-roader with progressive instincts. Most fair-minded people would surely credit him with a sense of social justice; despite the fact that he drew a good deal of liberal criticism for his inaction in the Attica Prison riot a couple of years ago. Remembering that none of us is doing too well solving today's problems, Rockefeller's record taken on the whole, stamps him as an enlightened man.

God knows, his energy and usefulness are unbelievable. The funniest story going around Washington now is that in the election six years hence when Ford, presumably, will no longer be a candidate, Rockefeller too will be out of the picture because he will be 72. No sense. In 1980, who else but Nelson?

© Los Angeles Times.

Letters

Air the Allegations

At first it seemed that Nixon's resignation signaled that "now we didn't have him to kick around any more." It's unsupporting to kick a fellow when he's down. But, on second thought, the resignation leaves a mass of unfinished business. At least 17 of the President's closest associates have pleaded guilty to relatively minor crimes; are already convicted; or are serving sentences or under indictment. Particularly in cases pending, it is essential to justice that the full facts be exposed.

Beyond these considerations, Nixon in his demagogic ferocity or other utterances has at no point confessed to criminal conduct. He speaks only of "errors of omission," he says, "We'll be seeing you again!"

He has been accused of subornation, of perjury, bribery, tax fraud, obstruction of justice, abuse of power, tampering with the FBI, the CIA and the IRS, misappropriation of government and campaign funds and abuse of the electoral process. In his interest and the national interest as well as all these allegations must be fully aired.

strongly of Hitler. Considering public forgetfulness, his continuing popularity with segregationists, the fellow-feeling of captains of industry and finance who lack only the powers of the presidency to follow his example to the full, it is vitally important that Nixon be indelibly branded as the consummate scoundrel that he is.

He has been accused of subornation, of perjury, bribery, tax fraud, obstruction of justice, abuse of power, tampering with the FBI, the CIA and the IRS, misappropriation of government and campaign funds and abuse of the electoral process. In his interest and the national interest as well as all these allegations must be fully aired.

DAVID P. SPIERHELD
Morgins, France.

Pitting Dogs

Wayne King's ghastly story about the illegal pitting of American fighting dogs against each other to the death (ET, Aug. 17-18) provides some of the most appalling reading since Rudolf Hoess, the commandant of the Auschwitz extermination camp, set down his memoirs in an Allied prison.

Albert Schweitzer summed up his humane philosophy as "reverence for life"—in any and all of its forms. The monstrous kind of sadistic, sanguinary orgy described by Mr. King shows us the remote, opposite extreme of that gamut.

That such numbers of Americans participate in these barbarous

celebrations of cruelty and death reveals a projected human destructiveness which, particularly in the age of My Lai, leaves one utterly appalled. The American authorities' relative leniency with these orgies organizers and apparent indifference towards the bettors and spectators leaves one depressed and hopeless.

Modern psychology, make no mistake about it, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that in such situations the dogs serve merely as surrogates because the laws prevent human beings themselves from acting out such sadistic and homicidal desires.

Better enforcement of extant laws may stop these horrors, but that would make only an initial, elementary step. Until Americans can come to grips with, check, and therapeutically treat such present-day manifestations of murderous destructiveness, the more our essential national orientation will continue to slip away from life and ally itself with death.

PAUL MOOR.

Paranoia

Murray Seeger's article, "Attempting to Fathom the Kremlin's Paranoia" (ET, Aug. 12), would be just as interesting if one were to substitute "United States" for Soviet Union, "America" for Russia and "White House" for the Kremlin.

The paranoia is not, alas, confined to the Soviet Union.

GREGORY BATTOCK
Monte Estoril, Portugal.

Assessin The Posit Of Walla

By Joseph K.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.—Wallace is on the me. He sandwiched a trip Mexico between visits to us and Virginia last we along with three other nals. I spent about 1 with him at an airport here in Albuquerque.

Wallace received us lyu bed, fully dressed. His w strong, and he looked w there was one awful sign assassination attempt—his absolutely unscuffed, his been used for walking.

I asked him how he f responded jokingly: "I ca so good and I can't see I can't walk. My heart i My kidney is in bad sha so is my bladder. I've prostate operation, and stitches give me trouble hemorrhoids. Apart from I'm in good physical sha

There followed a series c tions about inflation. said he favored cutting t get, especially foreign countries which didn't ap American support. He sai and price controls "w work." Interest rates we high, but he wasn't sure how to bring them down.

The questions turned t idos. Wallace took his d from the American indepe party which supported his party effort in 1968. "All about it," he said, "is a read in the papers." Asked the possibility he might i be a candidate for 1976, V said: "Everything's open running to not running."

He had kind things t about President Ford a Republicans: "I hope o Ford is successful. I hope I solve every domestic and eign problem there is."

As to the Democrats, W said that the 1972 election have taught the party. I He said he wasn't in touch party leaders, but that h see some senators and gove and that they were saying of the things he had been ing in 1973 and 1968.

Same Themes

In a speech to a conventi state legislators earlier, in day, Wallace had reiterated all the themes of earlier paigns, asserting in parti that the Democratic party v be soundly defeated in 1976 less it reestablishes its "ordinary people," and repa ed the leadership of the Left. I asked Wallace wh in fact he wasn't a back nu just repeating worn-out ments. "Didn't he think maybe the Democrats nee lary other Democrats in South, had left him behind

He bristled: "Nobody left behind. I left them behin carried 68 out of 67 count the primary for governor Alabama. Running for a term. That's unprecedented. 1972, I took every count North Carolina, running as Terry Sanford, the ex-gov in his own state."

Wallace then softened his affecting a show of pity. "S body's been confusing you, he said. He asked me to cit example of his being a number passed over by even I said he was the only one active in politics who to about the threats from the Left. He paused a mon Then he said, "I'll give y reference to the New Left tell you who's worried about New Left. George Meany."

At a breakfast next morn the purpose of the Wallace became evident. Ostensibly breakfast was organized by national conference of Yc Democrats.

But most of the crowd we hands from the Wallace c paigns of 1968 and 1973. F mond Stitt, the Wallace lei in the state, pointed out i ward and precinct, success the selection of delegates to miniconvention of the Democ party in Kansas City would taking place this week and n Wallace was on hand to r his followers, as only he co to an effort to win seats on state delegation. "Our peop Dr. Stitt said of the Wallac "He's a very good man, but for a party state."

In other words, Wallace's t puts to the test two questi that haunt American polit Can he organize his support in a way that will mean end ing strength in the Democ party? Or is he just a o man band, whose big pers following is inevitably going be dissipated among other c didates as the years roll by?

-1974-	Stocks and	S/S	No1	-1974-	Stocks and	P/E	S/S	Net	-1974-	Stocks and	S/S
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100.00	95.00	90.00	85.00	100.00	95.00	90.00	85.00	100.00	95.00	90.00	85.00

(Continued on Page 2.)

ces		Thursday's			
Mar	54.1	Oct	57.36		
Sal	54.4	Nov	58.1		
58.1	Jan	23	Feb	7	March 4
LIVE MOES					
Oct	36.38	37.50	35.15	36.28	36.67
Dec	39.50	39.55	37.83	39.30	38.85
Feb	41.00	42.00	40.00	42.55	41.47
Oct	41.00	42.50	39.75	42.50	41.20
Apr	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Jun	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Aug	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
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Jun	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Aug	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Oct	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Dec	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Feb	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Apr	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Jun	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Aug	44.00	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50
Oct	44.00	42.50	42.50	44	

[illegible][illegible]

Paris Commodities					
	Class				
	High	Low	Settle	Ch.	
Sugar					
Oct	3695	3790	3885-3900	+135	
Nov			3795-3795		
Dec	3790	3790	3795-3795		
Jan			3625-3670	+80	
Feb	3645	3590	3615-3616	+89	
Mar	3645	3590	3615-3616	+89	
Apr	3645	3590	3615-3616	+89	
Aug	3680	3365	3643-3595	+70	
Oct	3167	3100	3100-3110	+40	
Nov			3085-3090	+35	
Dec	3045		3025-3060	+35	
Cocoa					
Sept	877	891	900-905	+18	
Oct			895-900	+24	
Nov	874	848	862-868	+18	
Dec			850-859	+12	
Jan			850-859	+12	
Feb			850	+14	
Mar			850	+14	
Apr			850	+14	
May			850	+14	
Jun			850	+14	
Jul			850	+14	
Aug			850	+14	
Sept			850	+14	
Oct			850	+14	
Nov			850	+14	
Dec			850	+14	
Commodities Traded in Europe					

[illegible]

60%	22	Hannity 65-67	51%	23%	Danco Corp	Midk East	Unica
44-45	25	Harmon 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
46-47	26	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
48-49	27	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
50-51	28	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
52-53	29	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
54-55	30	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
56-57	31	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
58-59	32	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
60-61	33	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
62-63	34	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
64-65	35	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
66-67	36	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
68-69	37	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
70-71	38	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
72-73	39	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
74-75	40	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
76-77	41	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
78-79	42	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
80-81	43	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
82-83	44	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
84-85	45	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
86-87	46	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
88-89	47	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
90-91	48	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
92-93	49	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
94-95	50	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
96-97	51	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
98-99	52	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
100-101	53	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
102-103	54	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
104-105	55	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
106-107	56	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
108-109	57	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
110-111	58	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
112-113	59	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
114-115	60	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
116-117	61	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
118-119	62	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
120-121	63	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
122-123	64	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
124-125	65	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
126-127	66	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
128-129	67	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
130-131	68	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
132-133	69	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
134-135	70	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
136-137	71	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
138-139	72	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
140-141	73	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
142-143	74	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
144-145	75	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
146-147	76	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
148-149	77	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
150-151	78	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
152-153	79	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
154-155	80	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
156-157	81	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
158-159	82	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
160-161	83	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
162-163	84	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
164-165	85	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
166-167	86	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
168-169	87	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
170-171	88	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
172-173	89	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
174-175	90	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
176-177	91	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
178-179	92	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
180-181	93	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
182-183	94	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
184-185	95	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
186-187	96	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
188-189	97	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
190-191	98	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
192-193	99	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
194-195	100	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
196-197	101	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
198-199	102	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
200-201	103	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
202-203	104	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
204-205	105	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
206-207	106	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
208-209	107	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
210-211	108	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
212-213	109	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
214-215	110	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
216-217	111	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
218-219	112	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
220-221	113	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
222-223	114	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
224-225	115	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
226-227	116	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
228-229	117	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
230-231	118	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
232-233	119	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
234-235	120	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
236-237	121	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
238-239	122	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
240-241	123	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
242-243	124	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
244-245	125	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
246-247	126	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
248-249	127	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
250-251	128	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
252-253	129	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
254-255	130	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
256-257	131	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
258-259	132	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
260-261	133	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
262-263	134	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
264-265	135	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
266-267	136	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
268-269	137	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
270-271	138	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
272-273	139	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
274-275	140	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
276-277	141	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
278-279	142	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
280-281	143	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
282-283	144	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
284-285	145	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
286-287	146	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
288-289	147	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
290-291	148	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
292-293	149	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
294-295	150	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
296-297	151	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
298-299	152	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
300-301	153	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
302-303	154	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
304-305	155	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
306-307	156	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
308-309	157	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
310-311	158	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
312-313	159	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
314-315	160	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
316-317	161	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
318-319	162	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
320-321	163	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
322-323	164	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
324-325	165	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
326-327	166	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
328-329	167	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
330-331	168	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
332-333	169	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
334-335	170	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
336-337	171	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
338-339	172	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
340-341	173	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
342-343	174	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
344-345	175	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
346-347	176	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
348-349	177	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
350-351	178	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
352-353	179	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
354-355	180	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
356-357	181	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
358-359	182	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
360-361	183	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
362-363	184	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
364-365	185	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
366-367	186	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
368-369	187	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
370-371	188	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
372-373	189	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
374-375	190	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
376-377	191	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
378-379	192	Healy 65-67	51%	23%	Dart Ind pt	Midk East	Unid
380-381							

هكذا من الأصل

Oil States Lend IMF 3.4 Billion

Developing States
First Borrowers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund announced today it has approved a \$3.4 billion loan to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other oil-exporting countries to help them cope with the difficulties of paying oil import bills.

The IMF said that the agreement with the lender nations would provide the agency with \$1.5 billion in "soft" loans and \$1.9 billion in "hard" loans.

The IMF said it would lend \$1.5 billion in "soft" loans to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other oil-exporting countries to help them cope with the difficulties of paying oil import bills.

The IMF said it would lend \$1.9 billion in "hard" loans to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other oil-exporting countries to help them cope with the difficulties of paying oil import bills.

Jobless Rate in U.K. Rises Sharply to 3%

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—The jobless rate in the United Kingdom rose sharply to 3% this month, increased from 2.5% in July.

The unemployment rate rose from 2.5% in July to 3% in August, according to figures released by the Department of Employment today.

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S. Firm to Build Goslov A-Plant

ELGRAD, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Westinghouse Electric Corp. today signed a contract for construction of a nuclear power station, the Goslov A-Plant, in the Soviet Union.

The contract, valued at \$100 million, was signed between Westinghouse and the Soviet Union's Ministry of Atomic Energy.

The Goslov A-Plant is a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power station located in the Goslov region of the Soviet Union.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM to Close Copenhagen Plant

General Motors will permanently close its assembly plant in Copenhagen in mid-October due to declining demand in Denmark and other European countries.

The plant makes Opel passenger cars and Vauxhall-Berlina trucks. About 180 salaried workers and 600 hourly workers will lose their jobs.

The close-down was announced on the advice of the Danish government, which is concerned about the economic effects of the plant's closure.

Kuwait Seeks Control of Arabian Oil

The Kuwaiti government has demanded a 50 percent share in Arabian Oil Co., a Japanese-Kuwaiti joint venture, because of the company's alleged failure to pay dividends.

The Kuwaiti government said it would take legal action if the company did not comply with its demand.

The Arabian Oil Co. is a joint venture between the Kuwaiti government and the Japanese company, Inochem.

German Motor Vehicle Output Off

West Germany's production of motor vehicles in July fell 16.9 percent from June to 261,211 units, the automobile industry federation reported.

The July production was down from 311,211 units in June.

log the first seven months, passenger car production declined 20.2 per cent to 1.61 million units. Total motor vehicle output during the first seven months declined 18.6 per cent to 1.95 million units. Exports declined 11 per cent to 1.31 million units during the first seven months.

CNA Unit Fails to Meet Loan Accord

CNA Financial Corp., the Chicago-based financial services holding company, says its home building subsidiary Larwin Group Inc. has failed to meet certain provisions of a \$145 million loan agreement with a group of banks and is technically in default on the borrowing.

The default took place because Larwin failed to meet required net worth conditions. As of June 30, net worth amounted to \$97.4 million compared with a minimum of \$111 million required by the agreement. Larwin has 30 days in which to correct the deficiency.

U.S. Revises Key Data for 2d Quarter

Inflation Was Worse
But GNP Fell Less

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—As corporate profits continued their steady climb in the second quarter, the U.S. economy slumped slightly less than reported earlier but inflation was even worse than originally estimated.

Buying Picks Up At That Level

Brokers said the market was weighed down again by uncontrolled inflation and a new surge in short-term interest rates, which raised the chance of a new round of bank prime rate increases.

U.S. Still Eyes Export Curb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Restrictions on U.S. exports of corn and feed grains remains a "last resort" remedy for the anticipated tight supply situation for the U.S. grain crops later this year, government officials report.

Company Reports

Commonwealth Edison
Revenue (millions) 732.9 709.0
Profits (millions) 66.23 86.30
Per Share 1.32 1.73

First National Bank
Revenue (millions) 1,349.5 1,203.2
Profits (millions) 138.2 157.8
Per Share 2.75 3.15

First National Bank
Revenue (millions) 1,349.5 1,203.2
Profits (millions) 138.2 157.8
Per Share 2.75 3.15

Dow Dips Below 700, but Recovers

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—After declining sharply in the first half of the session, prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied for a time, but retreated again toward the close and finished moderately lower today.

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Revenue (millions) 1,349.5 1,203.2
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Per Share 2.75 3.15

Not a Restrictive Move, Official Says

House Votes to Study Foreign Investments

By Pranay Gupta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The House of Representatives today overwhelmingly approved a bill last night that would authorize the federal government to study all foreign investments in the United States.

Not a Restrictive Move

"In no way does the study represent a move toward more restrictive policies," a high administration official, who preferred to remain anonymous, said.

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Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS

May, 1974

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 22, 1974

[illegible]

**“...investing only in
prime locations
reaps its real reward.”**

Highlights from the Statement of Sir Richard Thompson, Bt., Chairman, Capital & Counties Property Company Limited

The year

In the new and depressed economic climate, your company was able to maintain significant growth in its assets overseas, recording only a modest diminution in the value of its investments at home—a tribute to the high quality of the assets on which it has been built up.

Results

Ordinary stockholders' funds, based on valuations at 25th March 1974, show a marginal decrease of £776,000 to £115,805,000.

The distributable surplus, at £3,291,000 was down by £359,000 on last year. This surplus represents the real profit from our investment portfolio and trading operations, undistorted by the cost of our substantial development programme.

International growth

The Group now has 44% of its assets overseas—in Europe, North America, Australia and S.E. Asia—and its management has been brought into line with its role as a major international group.

Finance

Good progress has been made in converting much of our short-term debt into longer-term arrangements; and the proportion of our borrowings repayable in the short-term has been reduced from 53.7% to 36.5% of the total—altogether a more satisfactory position.

With an anticipated £33 million of completed investment properties uncharged in the UK, and with the benefit of existing long-term arrangements for finance, sufficient unutilised facilities are available to the Group for its requirements. It is our policy, until conditions improve, not to proceed with further major developments until long-term finance has been procured.

Prospects

Despite all that has happened, the values of really prime commercial properties have held remarkably firm, as we know from our own experience over the last six months. The potential already in our portfolio is evident—the estimated capital appreciation in the development programme is at least one and a half times the current share price.

The Annual General Meeting
will be held on 16th September at
the Hyde Park Hotel. Copies of the
Annual Report are available from
the Secretary, St. Andrew's House,
40 Broadway, London S.W.1.



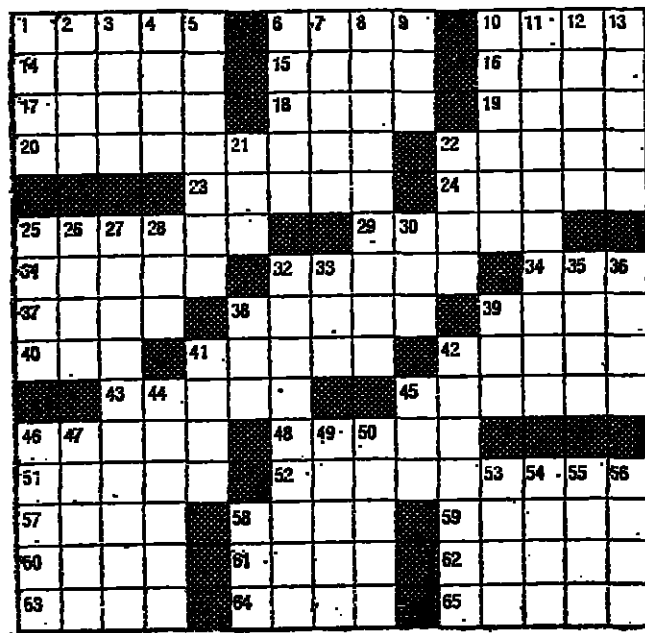
**Capital & Counties
Property Company
Limited**

**Designs for better
living**

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Top banana
 - 6 Western football team
 - 10 Early pulp
 - 14 Daytona entry
 - 15 French friend
 - 16 Wild animal
 - 17 Up
 - 18 Relent
 - 19 Domineer
 - 20 Agent for getting an edge on
 - 22 Musical direction
 - 23 Does bar work
 - 24 Ruhr city
 - 25 Fur animal
 - 26 Drink to
 - 31 Different
 - 32 Chesterton's detective
 - 24 Domesday Book coin
 - 27 To-do
 - 28 Ocean
 - 29 Later
 - 30 Use a switch
 - 41 Sandy color
 - 42 Lobster's abdomen
 - 43 Zambian
- DOWN
- 1 Bird's crop
 - 2 Biblical verb
 - 3 Farm unit
 - 4 Athletic event
 - 5 John
 - 6 Actor Novaro
 - 7 Alter
 - 8 Marker of significance
 - 9 Collection
 - 10 Convent head
 - 11 Astronaut's finds
 - 12 Sew loosely
 - 13 Welles
 - 21 Playing card
 - 22 Depend, with "on"
 - 25 At—(maximally)
 - 26 "—boy!"
 - 27 Bauble for the Lorelei
 - 28 District: Abbr.
 - 30 Be obligated
 - 32 Hellfire's partner
 - 33 Manipulate by fraud
 - 35 Cheer for
 - 36 Tolstoy heroine
 - 38 Slinger
 - 39 Baba
 - 41 Concoct
 - 42 Was insistent
 - 44 Rose or pink
 - 45 White vestment
 - 46 Tale tellers
 - 47 Sea passage
 - 49 Mr.—of "Dombey and Son"
 - 50 Scope
 - 53 Leisure or hot
 - 54 Formerly
 - 55 Require
 - 56 Farm animals
 - 58 Munich's state: Abbr.



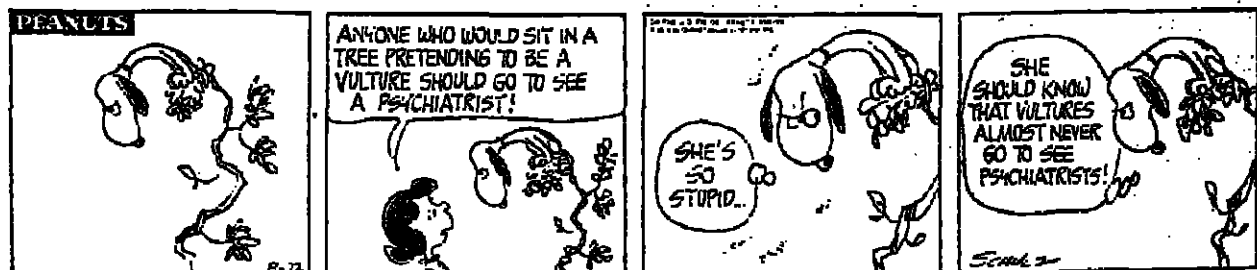
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ALGAEVE	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PEANUTS



B.C.



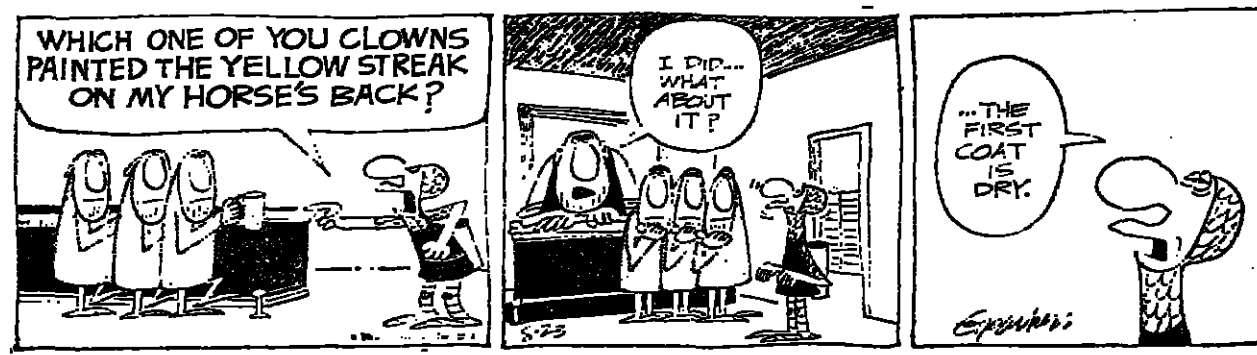
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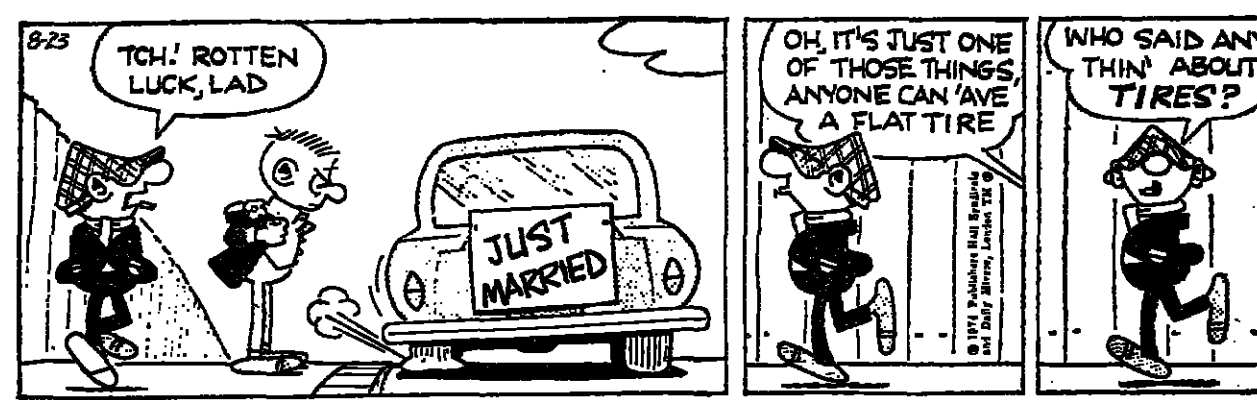
BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



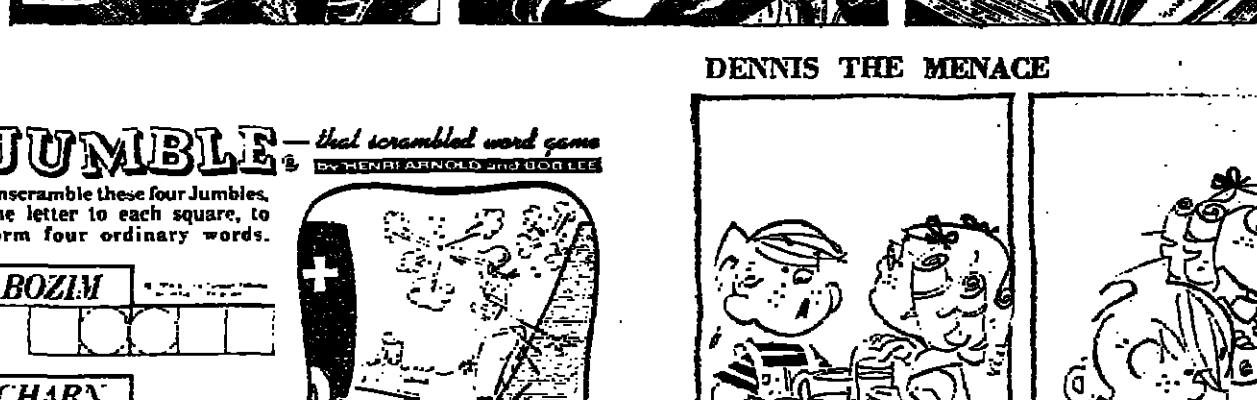
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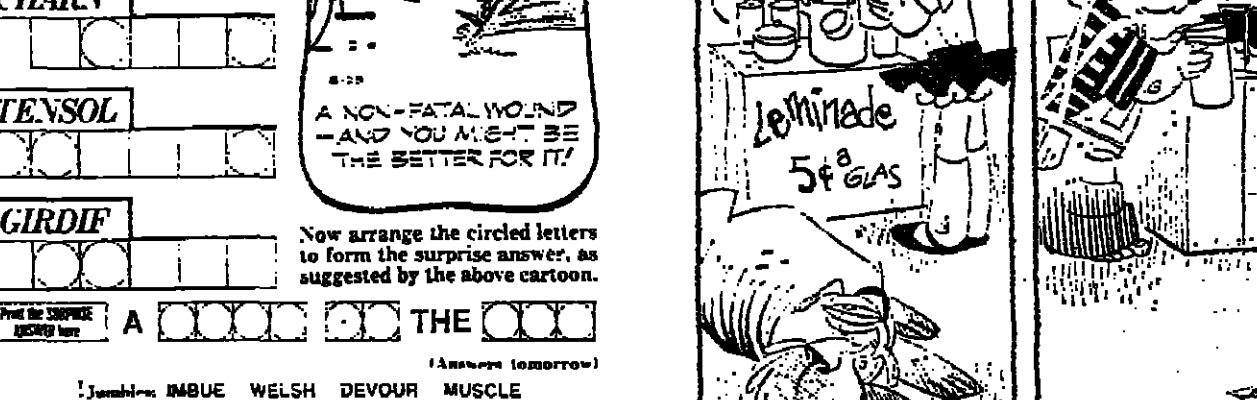
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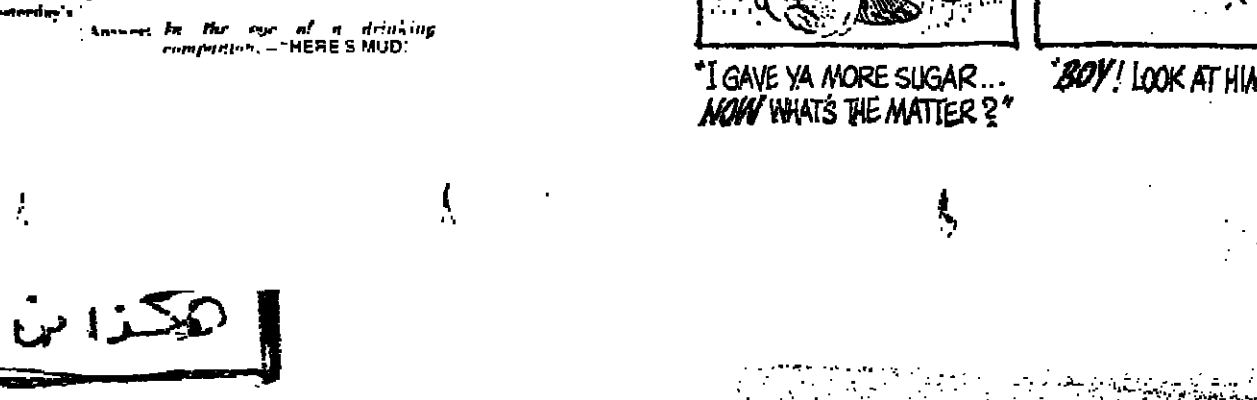
BUZZ



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KIRBY



BOOKS

LAUGHABLE LOVES

By Milan Kundera. With an introduction by Philip Roth. Translated from the Czech by Susan Rappaport. Knopf, \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT seems that dissident writers from Iron Curtain countries are generally overestimated in the United States. They are praised for their moral courage and their literary lapses are overlooked. Their fiction takes on a tension of personal risk and political drama that obscures its mediocrity as art. The anguish of the writer's position is felt and transposed to his work. In a simple inversion, the censor's disapproval is regarded as a guarantee of quality. There is a naive assumption that a man would not risk his career or his life to write a bad book.

If the style of the writer is pedestrian, it is attributed to the translator or to the author's using the idiomatic richness and resonant ambiguity of his native tongue so cunningly as to defy translation. Bewitched by the exotic or the unfamiliar, U.S. critics are like vacationers determined to enjoy a trip to a foreign country even if its only novelties are negative ones. The experience is thought to be therapeutic.

Passable is the word I would use to describe most of the stories in "Laughable Loves," by the Czech author Milan Kundera. He explains too much and, for a writer of fiction, he is overfond of philosophy. One of the virtues of fiction is its evocation of the essential mystery of life, and philosophizing can only muddle this. It also pushes the writer's style toward the pontifical, resulting in sentences like this one: "Our story does not intend to be crowned with effect of so ostentatious paradox."

"The Hiding Game" is an interesting gift in a poorly wrapped parcel. During their vacation, a young man and his girl friend playfully assume the roles of a driver and a casual pickup. The girl has always been inhibited and her lover has tended to idealize her innocence at the expense of her sexuality. When they find themselves "liberated" by their game, it is amusing. They are reluctant to relinquish it, and gradually the game becomes an obsession. They feel that they are experiencing each other in a purely physical sense for the first time and their lovemaking is intense—so intense that it strikes the girl as a threat to her identity. "I am me, I am me, I am me," she sobers afterwards, and her lover, infuriated by her betrayal of herself, reproaches her for his disillusionment.

"Let the Old Dead Make Room for the Young Dead," was Mr. Kundera's best story, but for all its good moments, it has a clumsy, almost grotesque quality. One of the clothing men wear in his country: the square cut, padded jackets with overlong sleeves, the

shapeless trousers that deny the human form inside them. The story deals with a 35-year-old man who fears that the "balance sheet" of his life shows a deficit. He has experienced almost nothing, especially in the case of women, who suddenly become for him "the one legitimate criterion of life's destiny."

When he re-encounters a woman with whom he spent one night some 15 years ago, he mourns the fact that, at the time, "she defied his imagination" and he could not assimilate her. Now she has returned to Prague, where he lives, to visit the grave of her husband. For she cherishes the "memories" of her life as much as he regrets the fleeting emptiness of his. Though she is 50 now, he is determined to reach again for the essence that eluded him, while she weighs the security of her memories against the threat of the present. For both of them, the reunion turns out to be an embracing not only of each other but also of life itself. "Nobody Will Laugh" is supposed to be a satirical portrait of Czechoslovakia's intellectual bureaucracy, but it is such a tangle of silly improbabilities and its central character is so strangely uninteresting that the party hacks and bureaucrats become heroes by default.

"The Golden Apple of Eternal Desire" is about compulsive gitching, a theme that ought to have reached retirement age even in Czechoslovakia, where the difference in cultures has not succeeded in giving it a fresh turn. Mr. Kundera tries to romanticize his faded characters with a platonic notion of "absolute pursuit" that transcends even consumption, but nothing can redeem the puerility of two men who collect girls' addresses as small boys collect baseball cards. "Symposium" and "Doctor Havel After Ten Years" are both set pieces, mere vehicles for some unconvincible aphorisms about sexual behavior. Occasionally, "Symposium" rises to a certain stolid sublimity, but both stories are little more than pseudo-sophisticated psychologizing thinly disguised as fiction. In several decades, the Czechs cannot compete with the government-encouraged strides of democratic societies.

"Edward and God" is one of those stories that sound better in summation. Edward is a young teacher whose job is jeopardized by the fact that he has been seen in church and that this is "improper" behavior in the eyes of his officially atheistic superiors. Edward goes to church, however, only in order to seduce the devout Alice. In a switch reminiscent of Macbeth, Edward is seduced by Alice and becomes the lover of the haglike director of his school.

This might be amusing if Edward were not so humorless himself. In fact, this is one of the failures of most of Mr. Kundera's characters: They don't react to themselves reacting. In that luxury of consciousness that modern fiction usually enjoys, they seem to be cramped somewhere between fatalism and omniscient-mindedness, as if they had forgotten, under pressure, the immense range of human possibility.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The South-North team gained heavily on the diagrammed deal played during a recent New York Swiss team championship. North brought home a slam by means of a throw-in play.

South opened one no-trump, and it would be hard to tell by looking at his hand whether this was a subminimum strong no-trump or a supermaximum weak no-trump. It was in fact the latter. North's two-diamond bid was game-forcing Stayman, the double-barreled variety now popular with many tournament players.

South showed both major suits in turn, and North took a shot at six hearts. This was on the aggressive side, since South might have had a weak four-card heart suit, but an invitational jump to five hearts would have led to the same result.

With a maximum hand and strong hearts, South would have accepted the invitation. The opening lead was a club and South won in the dummy. He cashed the A-K of hearts, discovering that West had the jack sufficiently guarded. Prospects now seemed poor, since there was a sure spade loser as well as the apparently certain trump loser.

But South did not abandon hope. He cashed his side-suit winners, starting with the A-K of spades and then playing diamonds. The third round of diamonds was ruffed in the dummy, and the two remaining club winners were cashed.

West was left with a spade queen and the guarded heart jack. When a spade was led, he was forced to win and lead away from the heart jack at the 12th trick. This gave South his slam and a score of 880 points.

In the replay, the contract was the same and the play began similarly. But when South cashed his A-K of spades, West rose to the occasion. He worked out that South's play was a most unlikely one if he held the spade jack, and that the queen was likely to be a source of future embarrassment. He therefore unlocked the queens, and deprived South of his intended play.

NORTH
♠ 652
♥ A743
♦ A2
♣ AKQ6

WEST
♠ 443
♥ 362
♦ 374
♣ 352

SOUTH
♠ AK97
♥ KQ103
♦ K85
♣ 82

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1NT: Pass 2♠ Pass
2♠: Pass 3♠ Pass
3♠: Pass 6♥ Pass
Pass

كذا من الأصل

